

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 1, 1855.
MOVEMENTS OF SAM!

DISBANDING OF IRISH MILITARY COMPANIES, &c.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has ordered the disbanding of the following military companies, composed of foreigners, viz: The Columbus artillery, the Robling artillery, and the Sarsfield guards of Boston, Jackson Ensigns of Lowell, Union guards of Lawrence, and Jackson guards of Worcester.

MAYOR WOOD, of New York, has addressed the following letter to the President of the U. States:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y., Jan. 2, '55.
His Excellency, Franklin Pierce,
President of the United States.

DEAR SIR:—There can be no doubt, that for many years, this port has been made a sort of penal colony for felons and paupers, by the local authorities of several of the continental-European nations. The desolate character of a portion of the people arriving here from those countries, together with the increase of crime and misery among that class of our population, with other facts before us, prove, conclusively, that such is the case.

It is unnecessary to refer to the gross wrong thus perpetuated upon this city. It requires from me no allusion to the jeopardy of our lives and property from this cause. Men who by a long career of crime and degradation have learned to recognize no laws, either civil or natural, can not fail to produce feelings of terror at their approach.

The inherent right of every community to protect itself from dangers arising from such immigration, can not be questioned. New York has submitted to it long enough. The disease and pauperism arriving here, almost daily from abroad, is, of itself, a sufficient evil; but when it is added to the crime, we must be permitted to remonstrate. We ask the interference of the General Government, as it is its duty to protect us from foreign aggression, with ball and cannon, as it is its duty to protect us against an enemy more insidious and destructive, though coming in another form.

I call your attention to this subject, hoping it will receive from you that action which its very great importance to the whole country demands.

I am very truly yours, &c.

FERRAND WOOD, Mayor.

In the Legislature of New York, last week, Mr. PERRY offered a resolution to the effect, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of restricting or annulling the naturalization powers of Courts.

Mr. PERRY, in presenting the resolution, spoke as follows:

In offering this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I am impelled by the fact which cannot be controverted, that too great facilities are afforded to aliens to acquire the privileges of citizens; and also from the conviction that the United States Court are the most proper places to put into operation and carry out the naturalization laws of the United States. We are all well aware that our State Courts have almost altogether monopolized for the sake of the small fee obtained therefrom. And it is also well known that this business has been conducted for the last twelve years, if not more, in the lowest manner possible. There has been no ceremony, nothing to impress our new-fledged citizen with a free citizen of a free country. And the great majority, in fact, do not know, and some never learn, the responsibilities of the position they have assumed. In my opinion, so cheap have we allowed this great boon to become, that our adopted citizen cares nothing for it, except it be to afford him the means to render service to those of his countrymen who follow him.

There is hardly a member of the House who does not think in his heart, that it is time—full time—that some guards should be thrown around our rights of citizenship to restrain the present wish of foreigners to become American citizens. I have been recently pleased with a decision in this matter, made by Judge Dean, of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, made in relation to the manner in which foreigners obtain their naturalization papers in the Courts of this State, from which it would appear that the Clerks of the Courts have almost exclusively attended to naturalizing the hordes that have presented themselves, when the law expressly says that the applicant for citizenship shall be examined by the Judge or in his presence, which I suppose means within hearing? Does any one believe that this learned Judge would have had his attention called for the first time to this matter, after presiding on the Bench for so many years, if it had not been for the great flood of Americanism that is now rolling over our country? He now sees the necessity of something being done by which our adopted citizens will value more highly the great and enabling gift of the people of this country, in their generous nature, have bestowed upon him. It is therefore, Mr. Speaker, that I have offered this resolution, and hope that the Judiciary Committee will report at an early day upon the same.

The Know Nothings have carried the corporation election in Raleigh, N. C., with a perfect sweep. It is evident they have power in the South as well as in the North.

Hon. ORSAMUS COLE, of Grant County, Wisconsin, has received the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator for the term, to be made vacant on the 4th of March next, by the withdrawal of Isaac P. Walker. The assembly is strongly Republican.

The Foreign Legion.—It is stated that in Spain, Holland and Hamburg, depots for volunteers for the foreign legion which England is about to raise, are being established, under the direction of British officers.

The Kennedee (Me.) Journal announces that Charles J. Perry, late Postmaster at Portland, Maine, has been removed because he was a Know-Nothing, and William Colton appointed in his place.

The Threatened Indian War.

The President in his special message to Congress, on Thursday, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, urging the employment of volunteers to protect the frontiers from Indian depredations, says: "The proposed temporary provision to meet a special demand, so far from obviating in my judgment, only serves to illustrate the urgent necessity of an increase of the regular army, at least to the extent recommended in my late annual message. Unless by the plan proposed, or some other equally effective, a force can be early brought into the field adequate to the suppression of existing hostilities, the combination of predatory bands will be extended, and the difficulty of restoring order and security greatly magnified. On the other hand, without a permanent military force of sufficient strength to control the untoward Indians, it may be expected that hostilities will soon be renewed, and that years of border warfare will afflict the country, retarding the progress of settlement, exposing emigrant trains to savage barbarities, and consuming millions of the public money."

The Secretary of War, in his letter, refers to the recommendation in his annual report of 1853, of an increase of the army, in order to afford protection to the frontier settlements, and emigrants to California and Oregon. In his late annual report the recommendation was renewed. The Secretary then adds:

"Since the date of that report, intelligence received from officers on the frontier, and through the Department of the Interior, from Indian agents and other sources, shows that the Indians of the western prairies and mountains are in hostile and defiant attitude, that several of those tribes have entered into combinations for the purpose of making a general war upon the whites during the approaching spring and summer, and that these tribes can bring into the field from four to six or eight thousand warriors. Had the increase of the army which was urged in my report of December, 1853, been at an early period authorized, the force at the disposal of the department would have been sufficient to prevent these combinations, and in all probability, would have preserved the lives of many valuable citizens from Indian massacre."

"This measure, however, has not been acted on, and at this advanced period, should the bills now pending in Congress be passed, it will be found too late to organize regular enlisted force and place it in position in season to prevent the anticipated attack, or to suppress it until after much mischief shall have been done. The only course now left to the department, in anticipation of the proposed increase, is the employment of a volunteer force to co-operate with such of the regular troops as can be collected for the present emergency; and it is accordingly recommended that authority be asked of Congress to call into service 3,000 mounted volunteers, to be organized into companies, squadrons, and battalions, and to serve for a period of eighteen months unless sooner discharged."

"Should the proposed increase of the army be authorized during the present session, it is hoped that the two additional regiments of cavalry may be organized, mounted and put in position to relieve the volunteers some time during the summer or fall; and the two regiments of infantry recruited and organized for service in the department of the Pacific, and on our extreme northwestern frontier, where troops are greatly needed."

Accompanying the letter of the Secretary are letters from A. J. Vaughn, Indian agent, dated Fort Pierre, November 21st; Major Hoffman, commanding at Fort Laramie, and Col. Dougherty, an old Indian agent, all showing the necessity of adopting prompt measures to protect the frontiers.

"All trade between our traders and the Indians should be stopped without delay. In this way, with a good mounted force, we could keep the Sioux traveling back and forth with their families from the Missouri river to the Big Platte, and have them in such a degree that other Indian tribes would put down upon them and relieve us without any further trouble with them. A prompt and decisive blow on the Sioux, in effect, would be worth to us, for years to come, millions of dollars and many strong armies."

Interesting from Washington.

The Know Nothings and the Presidential Campaign.—Sam Houston's Chances.—Movements of the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1855.
The Presidential movements have begun to show themselves in the federal city. The Know Nothings in town have held several secret meetings, and sections of the old political parties are in motion, preparing for the extraordinary contest that is to take place in '56. The leading movement is made by the Know Nothings. They have met in several places to talk over the prospects of the new party, and concert measures to bring out Sam Houston as their candidate. Among the leaders in this movement now here is Thomas Shunkland, who is a delegate from your city. Mr. S. is the well known special and zealous friend of Gen. Houston. It is thought that the chances of the Texan statesman are superior to those of his competitors.

Letters of Cincinnati, No. 5.

RICHLAND Twp., Jan. 23, '55.
TO YOURS FARMERS.—I desire in this letter to persuade you to study the Sciences, more particularly Agricultural Chemistry; a science almost unknown in my young days, so recent has been its origin. Astonishing improvements have been made in almost every art during the last century. Much labor is now performed by simple and cheap machinery which not long ago required the hard manual labor of many men.

All these improvements have resulted from an inquiry into the laws of nature. To illustrate my meaning, water fuel and iron were just as abundant before or after the invention of the steam engine, but they were comparatively powerless until science taught mankind the expansive power of steam, and the manner of applying it to the propelling of machinery.

Many suppose that farming can derive no aid from science. This is a great error. If you deposit seed in the sand or in a bed of gravel it will not spring up, because it is not there surrounded by such substance as its growth requires. It must be surrounded by soil, that is by such substance as can be drawn into the plant for its nourishment. If the soil contains an abundance of these substances you call it rich, but a small proportion you say it is poor. The soil on one part of your farm is composed of such elements as render that part the best for wheat, another part best suited for corn, another sweet potatoes and so forth.

Chemistry would enable you to analyze or separate into its component elements the soil of different parts of your farm, and thus determine what the various parts are best adapted to, and what substances must be supplied in order to make a field produce an abundant crop of what you may desire to plant or sow in it. This science, moreover, would teach you that many of the substances which you suffer to go to waste, are excellent fertilizers. You would thus save a vast amount every year.

I hope these few observations may be sufficient to convince you of the utility of Agricultural Chemistry. It should constitute a part of the education of every farmer, and be introduced into all our common schools. The State Superintendent of Common Schools seems to have properly estimated this science, for I notice that he has adopted as an excellent little treatise on this subject by Prof. Waring as one of the School Library Books. It should be owned by every farmer.

Although Chemistry is of greater utility to a farmer than any other science, yet there are others which could be rendered the means of enjoyment, especially Botany and Geology. Then every flower and stone would become a source of instruction and pleasure. Nor ought we to neglect that sublimity of all sciences which reveals the wonders of the starry heavens which night after night show forth the wisdom and power of the Creator.

CINCINNATUS.

MECHANICS IN KANSAS TERRITORY.—Governor Reeder, of Kansas writes to a friend in Pennsylvania as follows:

"This is most lovely and promising country. There is no finer under the sun, and next summer it will be a rich harvest for all kinds of building mechanics and laborers. Last season stone masons and carpenters got \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day, laborers \$1.25 and \$1.50. A legion of them will be needed early in the spring and all summer. If you have any to spare, send them along. We shall pay you in building, and a man can be earning the highest wages and getting a farm at \$1.25 per acre at the same time. The government alone will spend \$100,000 for \$150,000 in stone buildings, for Fort Riley. The stone mason, carpenter, brick maker, brick layer, plasterer, laborer, lime burner, etc. can lay the foundation of fortune here the first year. Send them on, I know they will not regret it. We have as yet had nothing I would call winter, and I doubt if it will be any colder. Spring opens about the first of March, and mechanics, etc., should be here at that time. There are some twenty towns laid out, the greater part of which must be built up, to say nothing about farm houses, &c."

BEATRICE.—Dr. Lincoln, in his essay

On Death, has the following beautiful passage in illustration of his views of the world, and the resurrection of the body: "Shall I say that what is impossible with men is possible with God? He had already created the world by his Word, and he is able to restore it again by the same. Art hath found out methods to make beautiful vessels of melted ashes; and shall not God's hand, unto which all the skill of art, and all the strength of nature are as naught, be able to gather up the ashes of earth, and to make of it a body full of light and glory?"

A SNAKE STORY.

On the 16th last November, HENRY GLICK, Esq., of Amanda township in this county, killed a large spotted snake having round its body a brass thimble, such as are ordinarily used by tailors. The thimble had evidently been round the snake's body some considerable time, as its flesh had nearly covered it. In length the snake was about three feet long and 3 inches in circumference. The snake had doubtless crawled into the thimble when quite young, and had never been able to crawl out again. It reared in great distress and was exceedingly ferocious.

The Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette states that some of the contractors operating upon the line of the North Western Railroad having declined to collect for the Catholic priest in that neighborhood the Peterpence due him from the lands on the road, his reverence formally cursed their action, forbade Catholics to work there, under severe penalties, and summoned the church to enforce his behest.

The bar rooms of several of our principal hotels were yesterday "cleaned out," the decanters and glasses removed, and the bar-keepers turned loose their occupation gone. Above some of the shelves whereupon portly bottles had long rested, displaying their sparkling contents, crepe was suspended.—Cin. Com. Jan. 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

THE CZAR ACCEPTS THE FOUR POINTS.
NO MORE FIGHTING AT SEVASTOPOL.

The U. S. Mail steamer Pacific, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 13, arrived at this port about 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Pacific arrived at 9 o'clock of Tuesday, the 7th of January. In relating up the money to her moorings in that part of the river called "the Sloyne"—the night being exceedingly dark and thick—the Pacific ran into the brig Corinthian, Capt. Kemp, outward bound for Calcutta, with a cargo said to be valued at \$23,000 sterling, and at the time lying at anchor with her head up stream. The Pacific struck her full in the stern, and sunk her immediately. No lives were lost, the twelve men who composed the Corinthian's crew having got on board the steamer.—Capt. Kemp was on shore.

The ship City of Montreal, from Portland Me., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, Jan. 7th. She had no papers on board, otherwise she would have brought six days later American intelligence.

The New York liner George Canning is supposed to have been lost somewhere near the Island of Heligoland, on the shore of which island papers and baggage of passengers have been cast, leaving little doubt of the calamity. There is no authentic account of the crew and passengers—25 crew, and 135 passengers. A letter, indeed, says that all were lost. The cargo was insured in Hamburg for \$50,000 mark, and in New York for \$100,000 at New York.

The Eastern question has entered into an entirely new phase. Prince Gortschakoff has announced to the Austrian Government that the *Czar accepts not only the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation given to them by the three powers*—England, France and Austria. But, as no armistice is agreed to, hostilities will continue during the progress of negotiations.

Sardinia has joined the Western alliance. The conduct of Prussia and of the German States is still equivocal.

This intelligence has much exercised the public mind throughout Europe. Its immediate effect was to raise the quotations of consols 2 percent. But doubts are springing up fast. Why has the *Czar* accepted terms which he has several times declared ignominious and humiliating? Is the declaration wrong from him? And, if so, is the war then nearer its close? Or is he at all sincere in his implied desire for peace? Is it not a desperate attempt to detach Austria from the alliance? Or, finally, is it an artifice to gain time to move those extraordinary masses of troops he has collected into the Crimea and thus drive the Allies into the sea?

Such are the questions asked everywhere but without any satisfactory reply. It is, however, generally expressed that the difficulty which the negotiations will split is the proposed to place the Russian naval power in the Black Sea on a level with that of other powers. The Allies insist on this point, as the proof of their success, while it is thought Russia will, on no account, assent to it.

Kedzwan Brothers, London, have failed in the woolen trade, with liabilities \$40,000 and assets 7, P. E. Abbott, Nottingham, & Co., shawl merchants, London have also failed, with large liabilities, but a favorable condition of assets.

Large amounts in the new French loan continue to be taken in England at a premium of 2 to 3 percent.

The rumor that the Turks have sustained another defeat in Bessarabia, is considered another version of the Russian attack on Tula.

Messrs. Mellor, Hetherington & Co. have failed.

There is an unauthenticated rumor that an American ship has been wrecked in the Sunder Light.

With the improved hopes of peace, the Liverpool Cotton market advanced, again fell off, and once more rallied, closing finally at 24, advance on the current qualities of American; sales of the week 64,270 bales, including 4,770 on speculation, and 5,180 for export.

Broadstuffs had been depressed, but closed more than retail. Western Canal Flour, 40s.4d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 43s.6d.4d.; Ohio, 44s.4d. White Wheat variously quoted 11s.4d.4d. and 10s.4d.4d. Mixed Indian Corn 42s.4d.4d.; yellow, 43s.4d.4d.; white, 44s.4d.4d. Money is unchanged; Bullion is again largely exported. Consols advanced considerably, and closed at 81½; they had reached 82½. American securities showing little change.

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"A Splendid Map."

Says the *Andent, Metropolis* "of that portion of North America embracing the United States and Territories, the Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; together with Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands, by Jacob Monk of Philadelphia, engraved at Baltimore. The above work has just made its appearance in our place by the Agent, M. C. Towne, whose new exhibiting orders forth in this country. It is a large and beautiful Map, embracing the whole of the countries within its limits on a scale sufficiently extensive to make it highly valuable as a work of reference, both for the family and the school room, for the office of the professional man and in short for every one, male and female, who reads and takes an interest in the affairs of the times."

On this work may be found the Counties, principal towns, Railroads, &c., of the States; and all our Territorial possessions, extending to the Pacific Ocean, are minutely delineated. This part of the work is particularly interesting, as it marks out the exploring routes of Col. Fremont and others, the routes of the overland emigrants to California and Oregon, &c.

The boundary of the late Golden Treaty is also given. The Nebraska and Kansas Territories, so organized by the late act of Congress, are here given correctly.—These facts show how well the work is adapted to the wants of the times.

Besides these, we have on the same sheet, and on the same large scale, and all in their proper position, a most beautiful Map of Mexico, Central America, and the Island of Cuba. This enables the reader to trace the entire routes to California, crossing the Isthmus, both by way of the Panama Railroad, and of the Nicaragua route.

In addition to all this, the work contains on a reduced scale, a map of the World on a new plan. What is new here consists in showing the United States in a central position on the Globe, thus giving a view of all the nations of the earth, as they stand related, (geographically and commercially of course,) to us. This is a most happy conception. It enables the reader to trace the routes of our vessels engaged in commerce to all parts of the world; and what will be new to many, the eastern and western routes to China, the route to California round the Horn, &c., with distances. The work is unquestionably superior to any ever before published, is sold at a fair price, and will command as it deserves a ready and extensive patronage. We commend it to our citizens."

Extraordinary Fight—Twelve

Robbers Killed.

The California papers give an account of a most remarkable fight between an exploring party of three, and a band of twelve robbers, in which every man of the latter was slain. Capt. J. Davis, of South Carolina, and two companions, were passing through a ravine about 40 miles north of Sacramento city, when twelve men, armed with pistols and bowie knives, rushed upon them. One of the three was mortally wounded at the first fire. Another fell, after firing his revolver twice, severely wounded. Capt. Davis, from the first attack, being unhurt, fired his revolver at the assailants with unerring aim, nearly every discharge bringing down his man. After the pistols on both sides appeared to be discharged, five of the robbers left standing, then attacked Davis with bowie knives. He stood his ground till they approached within a few steps of him, when, after a desperate struggle, killed four of them and disarmed the fifth, who was also badly wounded.

A party of hunters, hearing the discharge of arms and seeing the attack hastened to the spot. Davis had over twelve bullet holes in his hat and clothes, but he had only two flesh wounds, not of dangerous character. The last of the robbers died the next day. Papers upon their persons, showed that the band had been formed a short time before, composed of two Americans, one Frenchman, five Silesians, and four Mexicans. These facts come so well authenticated that no doubt of their truth exists. They form one of the most remarkable incidents on record. Capt. Davis will henceforth be regarded as a hero.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 25.—Miss Louisa Bradley, of Philadelphia, made a fine balloon ascension this morning. The balloon went up straight for a great distance, and then went east a short distance and burst, forming a parachute. She came down fast, and landed four miles from her uninjured. The excitement was intense until word was received of her safety.

Col. Alexander W. Brandon, who served his country in the late war with Great Britain, and in the war with the Creek Indians, died in Salisbury, N. C., on the 25th ult. He left a legacy of \$3,000 to Davidson College, in that State.

A destructive fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday last, in Chambers and Church streets, destroying some half a dozen buildings, and entailing a loss of about \$25,000.

The Cleveland papers say a great discussion on Spiritualism is expected to come off in that city soon, between President Mahan and Mr. Brittan, editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*.

Gov. Wright of Indiana, it is said, has withdrawn from the Methodist Church because he suspected that his pastor was a *Know Nothing*.

THE TEXAS RANGERS have all been mustered into the national service. Three of the companies have been sent to Fort Clark, and three to Fort Chadbourne.

It is said that Solon Robinson is dramatizing Parson's "Life of Horace Greely," for Wallack's Theatre, in New York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lancaster Markets.

GAZETTE OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1855.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—Wheat, 1.50; Flour, 7.00; Corn, 40s.4d.; Rye, 33s.; Oats, 28s.4d.; Buckwheat, 4.50 per 100 lbs.; Cloverseed, 1s.12.5d.; Timothy seed, 3s.4d.; Potatoes, 1s.12.5d.; Eggs, 10c.; Salt, 2.60; Coffee, 13s.15c.; Tea, 50s.100c.; Molasses, 30s.47c.; Vinegar, 12s.25c.; Tobacco, 12s.25c.; Hay, 9.00; 10.00. Tallow 10s. per brl. Whisky, 30c.

New York Market.

New York, Jan. 29.—9 P. M.
Cotton, firm.
Flour, firm; sales 4700 good Ohio; Southern dull with sales of 1600 bbls at 8.75/9.25.
Wheat, firm.
Corn, a little lower; sales of 23,000 bu. of Western mixed at 97/98 and yellow at 92.
Pork, opened buoyant but closed heavy; sales of 1300 bbls of ribs at 12.50.
Beef, unchanged with sales of country mess at 5.50/6.11.
Lard, lower with sales at 94s.7.
Whisky, Ohio has declined; sales at 53 3/4c.
Rio Coffee, dull at 94s.7. Sugar firm and scarce, Orleans 42s.45. Molasses scarce.
Lard Oil, heavy at 23s.4d.
Tobacco, Kentucky firm.
Money unchanged. Stocks weaker.
Val 92; Cumberland 92; N. York Central 92; Cleveland, 92; and Cincinnati 92; Erie 46.

Cattle Market.

Report of Bevers, Milk Cows, Veal Calves, Sheep and Lambs, and Swine, received in New York, at the several market places of Live Stock, with the current selling prices each week. Prepared every Wednesday, the great sale day at Bull's Head, Forty-fourth st., expressly for the New York Tribune. By Solon Robinson.

New York, Jan. 24, 1855.

PRICES OF THE WEEK.—(Bevers are sold at so much a pound, generally by estimated weights, for the most in the quarters.)
First Quality, of good fair market Beef, 10s.
Second-rate, 8s.4/10c.
Ordinary 8s.4/10c.
Inferior—such as old stags, cows, poor oxen, and mean steers 8s.4/10c.
Some very extra good, 11s.11/10c.

Prices of Veal Calves.—The rates at which such Calves are sold to eat sell for all the year, is from 4 to 7c. per lb. live weight. A class called "chickens," that is Calves from one to six days old, sell from 1.25 to 3s.4/10c.

Another class called grass Calves, generally sold at four to six months old, bring 3 to 87.
A good fat Veal often brings 20s.30.
Milk Cows.—The price of Cows depends as much upon fancy as the price of horses. Ordinary Cows, 28s.45s.30c. good fair Cows, 35s.40s. extra quality, with Calves, 45s.50s. Sheep and Lambs—Common Sheep, 3s.4/10c. extra Sheep 5s.12s. Lambs, 3s.4/10c. Swine.—Ohio corn-fed Hogs, small size for market retailing 4s.45c. live weight; fat Hogs, 4s.45c. Hogs for packing 5s.12c. live weight; large Hogs, corn-fed, dead weight, 6s.12c. for the very best.

Wool Market.

New York, Jan. 29, 1855.

WOOL.—We have no new feature to present this week in our market for domestic. Prices continue as previously noticed, and the receipts are small, as well as the supply on hand. Buyers are holding back, expecting that prices will further recede. The stock in the hands of farmers is fair, which is held back by them with a prospect of an advance, and the market is in a "cold sweat," with a recovery doubtful. Small sales have been made at our quotations. Foreign is without a spark of life, resembling the snail in its movements. We quote:

American Sax. Fl. 40 40
Do. Full Blood Merino 38 40
Do. 4 and 3 Merino 34 36
Do. Native and cr. do 34 36
Sup. Pulled Country 28 30
Do. 1 Pulled Country 28 30
Extra do 40 42
Peruvian Washed 32 34
Valparaiso, Unwashed 13 14
So. Am. Com. Washed 13 14
So. Am. Entre Rios 15 17
South Am. Unwashed 8 9
South Am. Cordova 20 22
East India, Washed 20 22
African, Unwashed 19 21
African, Washed 12 13
Smyrna, Unwashed 13 14
Smyrna, Washed 21 22
Mexican, Unwashed 10 11

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Flour—7,067.90.
Whisky, 25c.
Provisions, Quiet.
Pork, 200 bbls of mess sold at 81c.
Lard, 160 bbls prime at 6s. and 600 kgs. at 9c.
Sugar, At 44s.4d.
Sales of Ky. hemp at 81s.5; Missouri do at 81s.4.
Eastern exchange advanced to 1c. premium.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—Flour, Extra 9, 59.10.00. Superfine 5, 50.08.75.
Wheat 1.02.00.
Corn 65.
Oats 42s.45c.
Cheese 8s.10c.
Butter 12s.18c.
Lard 8s.45c.
Salt 1.75c.00.
A. B. barrel, 7.00. Stock 8.00.
Whisky Rectified 30s.32. Highwines 30s.32.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 24.—At market, 500 Cattle, about 500 Bevers and 93 Scores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old. Market beef, extra, 8s.4/10c. owt; first quality, 8s. second quality, 7.25s.50; third quality, 6.50s.4; ordinary, 6s.25; Hides, 3c. owt, 5.50s.4; Tallow, 6.25s.50; Pelts, 75c. to 81c. Cat-skins, 12c. owt.
Barrelling Cattle, 6s.7s.45c. owt. Veal Calves, 8s.4/10c. owt.
Steers, Working Oxen, no sales. Cows and Calves, 8s.12 to 32 to 56. Yearlings, 8s.11, 12 to 14. Two years old, 8s.24 to 32. Three years old, 8s.32, 36, 37 to 48. Sheep and Lambs, 1.50s.4 at market. Extra, 8s.40, 5.6s.00, by lot, 8s.2, 5.0, 7.5, 3, 3.25, 3.50.

Swine, all large Hogs at from 4s. to 5s.4c.

Remarks.—The market is slightly stocked on account of the late storm. Prices steady, but the demand this week is small. There has been no stock at all driven into market this week.

Eighty-eight cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and Fowls.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1855.

FOR THE benefit of the Fitchburg Engine and Hose Company, a ball will be given on the above evening, at Clinton and Temperance Halls. Both Halls will be supplied with the best music and decorated and prepared for the occasion in the most elegant style. Tickets will be sold at the store of James Gould, a few days previous to the 11th. A liberal encouragement on the part of citizens is confidently expected.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman, J. H. Spencer.
J. H. Spencer, Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Treas.
J. H. Spencer, Com. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Treas.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Com. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Treas.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Com. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Treas.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Com. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Treas.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Com. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Secy.
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J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Secy.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Treas.
J. H. Spencer, Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Asst. Com. Secy.
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